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(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1919.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

A BLOW FOR THE BOLSHEVIKS.

HEAVY DEFEAT IN TWO-DAYS' BATTLE.

London, January 14.
A message from Odessa, dated the 9th inst., says General Denikin heavily defeated the Bolshheviks in a two-days' battle on the Dnieper River, in the Caucasus. He occupied Alexandrija and Grusheva, and captured a number of field-guns and machine-guns and over a thousand prisoners.

Reuter's correspondent at Archangel says:—Apart from the Allied forces here, an important Russian anti-Bolshhevik force is now marching south-west towards Vologda. This movement, if successful, will enable the Archangel forces to co-operate with the Omsk Army, which is now advancing towards Viatka.

The struggle against Bolshivism is now assuming the character of a national upheaval.

BOLSHIEV ADVANCE ON REVAL SLOWING DOWN.

London, January 9 (delayed).
The Times correspondent at Helsingfors says: Russian Bolshhevik advance guards have arrived twenty-five miles from Reval.

The advance is slowing down owing to the stout resistance of the Estonian Army, numbering 11,000, which holds a long front eastward of Reval and Pernau. In addition, there are 10,000 Finnish volunteers, but prolonged resistance depends upon the arrival of arms and ammunition from the Entente.

The Bolshhevik forces exceed 15,000 and are being reinforced by bands of local revolutionaries.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH.

London, January 8.
Operations were undertaken on the River Onega on December 29, with the object of consolidating the line which will be held during the winter and driving back enemy concentrations. Enemy positions on the river fifty miles from the town of Onega were attacked and carried and the Allied front advanced twelve miles up river.

On January 1, an enemy attack on the new positions was heavily repulsed, but on January 4 the Allied forces were uninterceptedly withdrawn to more favourable positions down the river.

On December 30, Allies occupied Kadish, on the Yemitsa, thirty-seven miles from its confluence with the Dvina.

GERMAN WORKERS GO ON STRIKE.

ESPOUSE THE CAUSE OF SPARTACISTS.

Amsterdam, January 9 (delayed).
The Frankfurter Zeitung says the entire revolutionary classes of the town of Brunswick struck in sympathy with the Spartacus group of Berlin. Ten thousand persons with machine-guns marched in procession through the streets.

THE SPARTACISTS WEAKENING.

Amsterdam, January 14.
Messages from the provinces in Germany show that the Spartacist movement is weakening everywhere.

BRITISH DEMOBILISATION.

52,000 MEN TO BE RELEASED DAILY.

London, January 14.
Reuter learns that it is hoped soon to demobilise 27,000 Overseas and 25,000 Home troops daily. This is as much as can reasonably be expected at present, as general demobilisation is not yet possible.

Regarding India, the medically unfit who are unable to stand the heat, comprising about 20,000, will be repatriated immediately but the others will not be released until next season.

BOLSHIEVISM "TO KILL TOOTH BRUSH USERS."

PADEREWSKI'S APPEAL TO THE ALLIES.

New York, January 7 (delayed).
The Associated Press correspondent at Warsaw interviewed M. Paderewski, the President-elect of Poland at 3 o'clock in the morning, while crowds outside the Hotel were ovating him.

M. Paderewski said the Bolshievist idea was to kill all users of the tooth brush. If this war was to help mankind, Bolshievism must be put down. He asserted that Poland was doing her best to resist Bolshievism, but the Allies unhappily did not sympathise with the idea of more war, even though it was in their own defence and interest, and for the preservation of civilisation. He pleaded that the Allies should sell equipment and otherwise help Poland. The inevitable result of Bolshievism would be a return to the barbaric era in Russia, Eastern and Central Europe. He declared that on the occasion of his welcome at Posen the Germans fired on 10,000 school children who were parading, killing two.

"FREEDOM OF THE SEAS."

UNANIMITY BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

London, January 9 (delayed).
Messages from Paris indicate that M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George have scored a great success as regards the question of the "Freedom of the Seas." Very little is likely to be said on the subject when the actual Peace Conference assembles.

The Spanish Morocco question is also settled to the satisfaction of England and France, regarding a territorial extension to Spain's advantage financially.

U. S. FORCES IN RUSSIA AND SIBERIA.

OVER TWELVE THOUSAND MEN.

Washington, January 9 (delayed).
The War Department announces that the American forces in Siberia and Northern Russia number 12,941.

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TO BE CONTROLLED BY ALLIED COMMITTEE.

Washington, January 14.
An agreement for the control of the Trans-Siberian Railway and Chinese Eastern Railway by an Inter-Allied Committee was formally signed.

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN RUSSIA.

SEVERAL DISTURBANCES.

It is reported that several disturbances have occurred in the rear of the Russian forces.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY IN THROES OF GENERAL ELECTION.

AN INSIGHT INTO PARTY POLITICS.

London, January 14.
Reuter's correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the National Assembly election campaign is in full swing. The Revolution has greatly changed the old parties. The four main groups are, broadly, the Conservatives, the Centre Party, the Liberals and the Socialists, but all are sailing under new flags.

The Majority Socialist programme emphasises that the party had only supported a defensive war. The left wing of the Socialists are prominent, only in some large centres.

The Independents will co-operate with the Moderate Socialists at Munich, but not with Berlin, where the Independents include more or less a strong left wing, namely, Communists, under Herr Liebknecht and Herr Rose Luxemburg.

The Liberals have also split their left wing, which is very strong, comprising the German Democratic Party, and the real Liberals from the former National Liberal Party, while their right wing comprises a majority of the former National Liberals, some Conservatives and Radicals. This wing calls itself the German People's Party.

The main plank of the left wing of the Liberals is a Republic, based on the sovereignty of the people. The right wing pleads for capitalistic interests.

The Centre Party now calls itself the Christian People's Party and, while upholding Catholic interests, is generally democratic.

The old Conservative Party includes Christian Socialists, pan-Germans, Fatherlanders and the anti-Semites, and calls itself the German National People's Party. It adheres to the idea of monarchy, and aims at a *Mittelstand* with the Centre.

BOURGEOIS MAJORITY AT MUNICH.

Basle, January 16.
A message from Munich states the primary elections to the Bavarian National Assembly resulted in a Bourgeois majority of 200,000 over the combined majority of the Independents and Socialists, who polled, respectively, 300,000 and 31,000.

THE SPREAD OF BOLSHIEVISM.

NEUTRAL NATIONS ON THE ALERT.

London, January 14.
Neutral Governments, especially those of Switzerland and Sweden, are taking rigorous action against the Bolshheviks.

The municipal authorities of several towns in Switzerland, including Geneva, are insisting on all Russians and Germans registering.

The Swedish Government has informed the Bolshhevik representative and forty agents that they must quit the country immediately.

HOW BOLSHIEVISM CAN BE KILLED.

London, January 9 (delayed).
M. Scavenius, Danish ex-Minister to Russia has just arrived in London from Russia.

Interviewed by Reuter, he said the situation in Russia would be hopeless so long as the Allies did not take steps to end Bolshievism, which was a real international danger that was growing stronger daily, for the Bolshheviks were marvellous propagandists and were working in all countries with the object of causing a world revolution. He was sure Bolshievism would win in Germany unless the Allies took immediate steps to stop it by supplying the Germans with more food and by sending a sufficient force to expel the Bolshheviks from Petrograd and Moscow. The force need not be big, because the whole population was opposed to Bolshievism. As soon as the Bolshheviks were expelled from Petrograd and Moscow the whole Bolshievist movement would collapse. He was sure an arrangement could be made with Finland to send volunteers for this purpose. The great danger was that if Herr Liebknecht won in Germany, then Germany would join Russia and Europe would be without peace for a long time. That was why it was important to finish Bolshievism immediately.

BOLSHIEVISM IN POLAND.

GERMANY TO BE HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Paris, January 8 (delayed).
In the course of the last sitting of the Armistice Commission at Spa, Marshal Foch stated that Germany will be held responsible for the destruction done by the Bolshheviks in Poland and the Baltic Provinces, because, contrary to the Armistice, the German Command, in evacuating these regions, left arms, ammunition and war material in the hands of the Bolshheviks. The British Admiral commanding the naval forces in the Baltic made an identical statement to the German Commander.

EXTENSION OF ARMISTICE.

SOME DEMANDS ON GERMANY.

Paris, January 14.
The War Council has decided that the conditions of the extension of the Armistice include, besides the handing over of all German merchantmen, the restitution of material taken from factories, the removal of gold from the Reichsbank to Frankfurt, the surrender of the remaining submarines and the destruction of submarines which are being constructed.

STOLEN MACHINERY.

GERMANY REFUSES TO RESTORE IT.

London, January 14.
It is reported from Berlin that Germany has refused, until the Peace Treaty is concluded, to restore the machinery stolen from occupied territory, saying such restoration would deprive Germany of machinery which is absolutely essential to her industries.

HISTORIC CEREMONY AT COLOGNE.

London, January 10 (delayed).
A historic ceremony was held in Cologne on the 7th inst., when the first of the great German pianists, Franz Liszt, was buried in the city of his birth.

BILLIARDS.

EXHIBITION GAME.

An excellent game of billiards ought to be seen at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, to-morrow night (Saturday) between Mr. T. Pitt and Sergt. I. Goodman.

Mr. Pitt is the present Champion of Colony. He was beaten by Gunner Lord in their last game, but Lord being away, the Championship devolves upon Pitt. It is rumoured that in a friendly game with Capt. Green on Thursday he put up a break of 108 in 10 minutes, so he has still to be treated with caution by the budding Champions of the Colony.

Sergt. I. Goodman, it will be remembered, has just recently won the Handicap at the above Hotel after some strenuous play, beating some of the best players in the Colony, being 250 behind scratch and coming out winner against such clever cueists as Capt. Green and Mr. C. Hart.

The game will be 500 up, commencing at 9 p.m.

FAMOUS MUSICIANS.

A TREAT FOR HONGKONG.

Musical treats are following one another in quick succession in Hongkong. Shortly we are to have a brief series of concerts by two artists of the very front rank—Professor Alexander Sklarevski (pianist) and M. Bohumil Sykora (cellist). They will open their season at the Theatre Royal on the 29th inst. and will probably give two or three concerts in all. They have had a wonderful success at Shanghai, where they gave no fewer than fourteen recitals, and are passing through Hongkong on the way to Singapore, Indo-China, India, Java, Australia, New Zealand, South America, the United States, Canada and Europe.

Professor Sklarevski is a real genius at the piano. He is a gold medalist of the Petrograd Conservatoire and has achieved great fame wherever he has appeared. A Canadian Press tribute says his work is notable for the extraordinary effects he is capable of producing. As well as displaying his own attainments, he also surprises his audience by the possibilities of the modern grand piano which he unearths. On the occasion of one of his recent Shanghai concerts, the *N. C. Daily News* said of him "It is fairly safe to say that he has never heard in Shanghai a pianist of his rank, and he can have few superiors anywhere. There is no criticism possible with such a player."

The same journal, in another notice compared him with Paderewski and Pachmann, adding "M. Sklarevski's technique is extraordinary. Combining with this an exquisite touch, he makes the piano sing even in the pianissimo passages which he specially loves, in a way that is the despair of any student of that most difficult and much abused instrument. He has perfect mastery of light and shade, and in the most thunderous passages he manages, without apparent effort, to bring out the internal parts in a way that gives to all his playing a singular richness and purity combined."

A feature of Professor Sklarevski's concerts elsewhere is that he has with him a numbered list of no fewer than 350 of the most famous classical pieces for the piano, all of which he plays from memory; from these, after his first concert, he has given the audience the opportunity of selecting the items for his next performance. This has been a very popular feature of his concerts elsewhere.

He has made a great reputation wherever he has appeared. The *New York Evening Post* said of him recently that if Godowsky is the Richard Strauss of the piano, Sykora is the Godowsky of the cello adding that the technical audacity and brilliancy of the playing of this Russia virtuoso border upon the miraculous. He recently made a sensational tour of Europe and is now on a world tour with Professor Sklarevski.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po Service.)

Peking, January 16.
Li Yu-hong (ex-Governor of Canton) wires asking whether the disbandment programme covers his Shao-Hing troops.

Shanghai, January 16.
The Shanghai opium burning will begin to-morrow.

The President telegraphs Chu Kai-kim asking him to settle the site of the conference direct with Tang Shi-yee.

Owing to many persons trying to obtain the Hunan Tsuchun-ship the President instructs Chan Kwong-yuen to return to his Hunan post, leaving the question of the appointment of a new man to be settled when peace has been established.

Wong Chung-wai has wired Li Shun that he will soon be going to Nanking to establish a third party arbitration body.

Li Shun asks the Government to prohibit various bodies from interfering with the peace negotiations.

Wu 'Wai Tuck' (Chinese Minister in Paris) telegraphs that the different Russian Governments are applying for permission to send delegates to the Peace Conference but the French Government has absolutely refused this request, and asked them to restore order in Russia within a certain length of time. In view thereof, Wu requests the Government to settle the internal disputes as soon as possible.

Yuan Shi-kai's wife died on the 14th at Tientsin. The President sent his brothers to offer condolences.

The Cabinet has approved the proposal that the Shanghai Nicholas Tzu Engineering works be formed as a Chinese-French joint concern according to Chinese law. Tzu Chi-yin is now instructed to proceed to Peking to discuss details.

SUMMARY COURT HUMOUR.

In the Summary Court, this morning, Mr. Davidson obtained judgment against a debtor, who stated that he had no money and was out of employment. Mr. Justice Gompertz showed that besides being a capable lawyer he also has a keen eye for business, for he suggested that Mr. Davidson should not allow the man to die of starvation before he was able to pay the debt. Mr. Davidson saw the force of this argument and suggested that the defendant should interview him on the matter.

Mr. Mattingly asked for a further adjournment of a case in which he expected one of his witnesses to arrive shortly, on a coastal steamer, but he was not sure whether the man was still on board. Mr. Justice Gompertz—Well of course, he may have managed to fall overboard by now.

None of the solicitors was late at Settling Day, this morning, in the Summary Court. This may appear, at first sight, to be a remarkable occurrence but the phenomenon will be explained when it is said that Mr. Justice Gompertz did not sit until twenty minutes past ten, having been detained in Chambers with the other Supreme Court Judges.

of the day. He has made a great reputation wherever he has appeared. The *New York Evening Post* said of him recently that if Godowsky is the Richard Strauss of the piano, Sykora is the Godowsky of the cello adding that the technical audacity and brilliancy of the playing of this Russia virtuoso border upon the miraculous. He recently made a sensational tour of Europe and is now on a world tour with Professor Sklarevski.

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HONGKONG SOLICITOR'S GALLANTRY.

HOW THE M. C. WAS WON.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada has received news from Home that H. M. The King has been pleased to award the Military Cross to Temporary Second Lieut. C. M. Mason, of the Machine Gun Corps. The fact was previously known here, but the details are only now to hand.

Lieut. Mason, during an attack, was in charge of two machine-guns. Observing the infantry advance being checked by the fire of a group of hostile machine-guns, he brought his own guns forward, with great gallantry, in spite of heavy artillery fire, and engaged the enemy machine guns, silenced them and took the gunners prisoner, thus enabling the infantrymen to advance to their objective. Later on, working round a party of the enemy, with great skill, he bargained their line of retreat, with his fire, and cut them off. His services were of the utmost value.

Lieut. Mason is a partner in the firm of Messrs. D'Almada and Mason, Solicitors of this Colony. He left for Home for the purpose of joining the forces in March 1917 and after serving twelve months at a training camp, went to the Front, in France, where he has remained ever since. Lieut. Mason held the rank of Chief Inspector in the Police Reserve and the members of that Corps will no doubt be glad to hear the details of their comrade's gallantry.

"VANITY FAIR."

LAST NIGHT'S SHOW.

Mr. Edgar Warwick's "Vanity Fair" Company still continues to draw good "houses" and a large audience heartily enjoyed last night's programme which contained many new items. Messrs. Sydney Mannering, George Titchener and George Graystone opened the programme with an amusing A.B.C. song and were followed by the six ladies of the Company in an amusing concerted number. Mr. Leslie Holmes kept the house in a state of irrepressible hilarity with his comic songs and he was equally good as a third in burlesque trio. The ladies in their individual items acquitted themselves in their now well known style and it would be difficult to select any one item as preponderating in brightness, excepting perhaps the singing of Chaminade's Silver King by the contralto of the party, which was beautifully rendered, the singer's rich notes in the lower register being admirably adapted to this famous composition. By special request one or two items previously given were repeated and included the Company's great success, "The Bells of St. Mary's." The programme was concluded by the Sketch entitled "The Mummy" which kept the audience in roars of laughter and for which the players were heartily applauded.

DON'T FORGET.

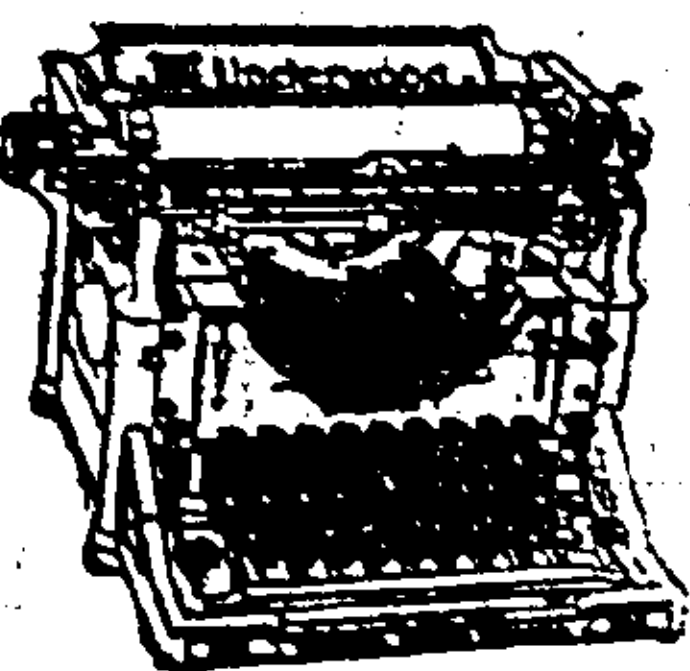
TODAY.

Theatre Royal—Vanity Fair
Reynolds-Comedy Co.—8.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Cinema Theatre—8.15 p.m.

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RELIEF WORK IN
SIBERIA.

SOME INTERESTING
DETAILS.

At the Hongkong Hotel on Tuesday, a most interesting address was given by Major Castle, of the American Red Cross, on relief work in Siberia, on which he has recently been engaged. British and American Red Cross workers were present, and Mr. G. E. Anderson, American Consul General, presided.

In opening the meeting, the Chairman said he did not think it was necessary for him to say anything in introducing the Major, who had been in Siberia and had seen the practical work that was done there. He had seen the other end of the work that war workers had been doing here. He thought, perhaps, he should take advantage of the occasion to say also that there was a disposition among their workers, and he thought also among the workers in the British organisations in Hongkong, to stop just a little too soon. They had been having a hard time to get a little definite information as to what was required and as to how the work was proceeding at the other end; but the more they heard of the great need that they could supply, within a measure at least.

Major Castle, in the course of his address, said the Red Cross workers had had to operate in a country that was not exactly friendly but was not hostile. When the organisation went there in July the Bolsheviks were in control. It had been said that there were only two parties in Russia, the Monarchists, who desired the old regime, and the Bolsheviks, but that was not so. Some people in America also believed that Bolshevism represented democracy. It did not. There was nothing democratic about them. They believed that the Bolsheviks should rule and no one else have anything and that all property classes should be eliminated. They believed in high wages and no work. They were anarchists and murderers and absolutely worthless. They were sometimes called democrats, but that was a mistake, because they did not represent anything that was decent or good in Russia. When the Red Cross went there the majority of the people, if not perhaps Bolsheviks were very radical. They favoured Bolshevism merely because they knew they were enjoying a little more freedom than before; but the majority of the people did not agree with the doctrines of that crew and did not agree with their actions. The present Russian Government now established at Omsk by General Kolchak, a very decent fellow, was pulling the people together again. He

could not call them conservatives, but they were radical although not Bolshevik, and there was reason to hope that some government would be established. He was certain there was enough greatness and fineness in the Russian people to meet the great need. What to do in Russia was the problem confronting the Allied Governments. He thought that they would agree that none of them did very well in Europe. Russia: the relief arrived too late. In Siberia the situation in July was that the Bolshevik element overran the country and the Austrian and German prisoners were supposed to be very strong. The Germans were still reasonably strong last summer and there was a country which might pull itself together and materially assist Germany. That was what the Allies were afraid of. Whether it was advisable to intervene with military force was the question, but economically it was considered advisable to do something in Russia and the step proved a good one. The Red Cross organisation had gone in also the Y.M.C.A. and the War Trade Board was selling American goods through-out Siberia at cheap rates. The work of these organisations, added to the military forces which were there, would do a great deal toward breaking down Bolshevism. They saw now that the Bolsheviks were sending delegations to China and India and, he knew also, to Turkey, to stir up their pernicious doctrines.

Speaking of refugee work, Major Castle said as to necessities for meeting the situation the goods needed now were things for the refugees. Anything that could clothe them and save lives. The best things were Chinese wadded clothes. Knitted articles did not protect in the Siberian winter unless they were covered with something else; and they had a good surplus of sweaters and socks. In Shanghai with the help of the British war workers there, through Sir Haviland de Sansmarez, who was present, they had arranged whereby great numbers of wadded clothes would be sent to Siberia. He emphasised that the stuff was needed now. To send it gradually for from two to six months was not meeting the emergency. What things they had and what work they could do must be contributed now. That was the attitude adopted by the British people in Shanghai.

In replying to questions, Major Castle said there was need for bedding, but he had understood that Shanghai would attend to that and it was hoped that the other chapters would send surgical dressings and refugees' clothing. Sir Haviland de Sansmarez gave some interesting details on Red Cross work in Shanghai, and the meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to Major Castle.

GENERAL NEWS.

SMOKE CLOUDS FOR SALE.
There are 1,500 tons of mixed chemicals lying at the docks in the East End, and no one knows what is to be done with them. Packed in 1,500 tins, the mixture consists of nitrate of potash (saltpetre), pitch, sulphur, and glue, amalgamated into a mass which, when dealt with scientifically, gives forth dense smoke clouds. It is useful in warfare for masking the advance of infantry, and, with a favourable wind, causes great discomfort to enemy lungs and throats. "The initial cost must have been at least £70,000," a member of a City firm of chemists told a *Daily Chronicle* representative recently. "That does not include the cost of packing." There it lies, neatly packed in little tins, awaiting a purchaser who can put it to some use. One or two tentative inquiries have been received from horticulturists with a view to devastating the nests of wasps next summer. But there is enough material there to deal with more than twice the number of wasps in the world according to experts.

SPOKEN WORD AS A WILL.
The spoken word was accepted as a soldier's will by Mr. Justice Horridge recently although the will was declared before the young officer concerned was 21. By this decision Miss Blanche Mildred Cameron Dalrymple, a daughter of General Dalrymple, becomes entitled to the estate of Lieut. Russell Colin Stable, who was killed in France last October. The estate is valued at between £5,000 and £6,000. Miss Dalrymple was engaged to be married to Lieut. Stable, and on two occasions he had told her "If anything happens to me and I stop a bullet everything of mine will be yours." The judge accepted this evidence, and gave a verdict in favour of Miss Dalrymple against Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson Colin Campbell, the officer's maternal grandmother and next of kin. Although at home when the words were spoken, it was not disputed that Lieutenant Stable was on active service.

AERIAL BUS TO PARIS.
Immediately circumstances permit, Mr. Holt Thomas will institute an aerial passenger service between London and Paris. At the London end arrangements will be in the hands of Aircraft Transport and Travel, Ltd., a company registered some years ago with the object of dealing with peace projects in the air. The departure from London is to take place from the Ritz Hotel, Piccadilly, and arrival at the Ritz Hotel, Place Vendôme, Paris. The service will probably be as follows: Departure by motor-car, Ritz Hotel, London, 10 a.m.; departure from aerodrome, Le Bourget, 10.30; arrival aerodrome, Paris, 1; arrival Ritz Hotel, Paris, 1.30. Tickets will be immediately available at the Ritz, London, and passengers will be carried according to the number on their tickets.

ARMY'S LOST TROPHIES.
A heap of metal and debris represented all that was left of the appointments of six or seven captured German guns which were burnt in Trafalgar-square on Wednesday recently. Mr. Macpherson, Deputy Secretary for War and chairman of the War Trophies Committee, reminds the public that the guns which have been placed in the Mall belong to fighting units of the Army who have gained them by their incomparable prowess in the field, at the cost in many cases of considerable sacrifice of life. Already some of the gallant men will return to find that their hard won trophies, bought with the price of their comrades' lives, have been destroyed by thoughtless people in this country. He desires to make an earnest appeal to the public to regard these guns as national treasures, and to treat them accordingly.

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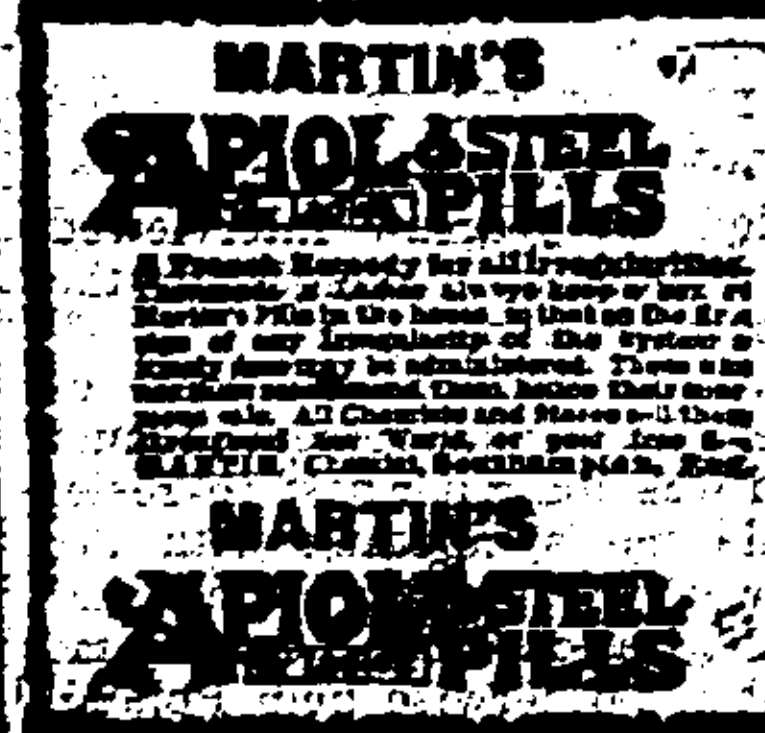
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ROBINSON'S

GENERAL NEWS.

NEW LONDON MAYORS.

In the great majority of the London boroughs the party truce was observed and the retiring mayors were re-elected recently. At Poplar the Rev. W. H. Lax, Wesleyan minister, was elected by the chairman's casting vote. The other candidates were Sir Alfred Warren, who had held office two years. The new mayors are:—London City—Sir Horace Brooks Marshall. Westminster—Ald. G. W. Talents. East Ham—J. A. Williams. Wimbledon—Ald. Lemuel Allen. St. Pancras—Councillor G. F. Parsons. Camberwell—Ald. Evan Cook. West Ham—Councillor L. W. Wordley. Southwark—Ald. Walter J. Wigham. Poplar—The Rev. W. H. Lax. Bermondsey—Councillor A. J. Tella. Stepney—Mr. F. J. Miles.

GERMAN CONCESSION AT TIENTSIN.

In the *Osaka Asahi* is printed a special telegram from Tientsin stating that in recent times, the friendship between the Chinese and the Americans has been in the ascendancy so that it is reported that China is going to hand over the ex-German concession at Tientsin to the United States, shortly. As a preliminary measure, the Kaiser Street in the ex-German concession will be changed into Wilson Street and that ex-President Li Yuen-hung was specially invited by the commander of the American garrison at Tientsin to review the American troops etc. The paper adds that these American activities in China should be closely watched by the Japanese on account of their "special position" in the Republic.—A. N. A.

A RICE "ALLIANCE."

The *Osaka Mainichi* gives prominence to the so-called rice alliance between China and Japan. Just what the word "alliance" means is difficult to say but is presumed that by a new agreement China is to allow rice to be exported to Japan without limit. The *Mainichi* believes that the Tokio Government is confident of success. The first step is to import rice into Japan says the *Osaka paper*, and to this end the Foreign Office is approaching the Chinese Government. It is believed in Japanese official circles that as food is to be a great problem in future to the whole world there should be an understanding between China and Japan.

CENSORSHIP RELAXED.

In the House of Lords recently Lord Burnham raised the question of the Press and postal censorship, and asked for what period and under what conditions it would be continued. Earl Russell appealed for the abolition of the Press Bureau at the earliest possible moment. Earl Stanhope said the Censorship could not be safely abolished until the conclusion of peace. But it had been possible to cancel a number of restrictions, and the question of cancelling others was under consideration. Much would depend on the carrying out by Germany of the terms of the armistice.

HINDENBURG'S STATUE.

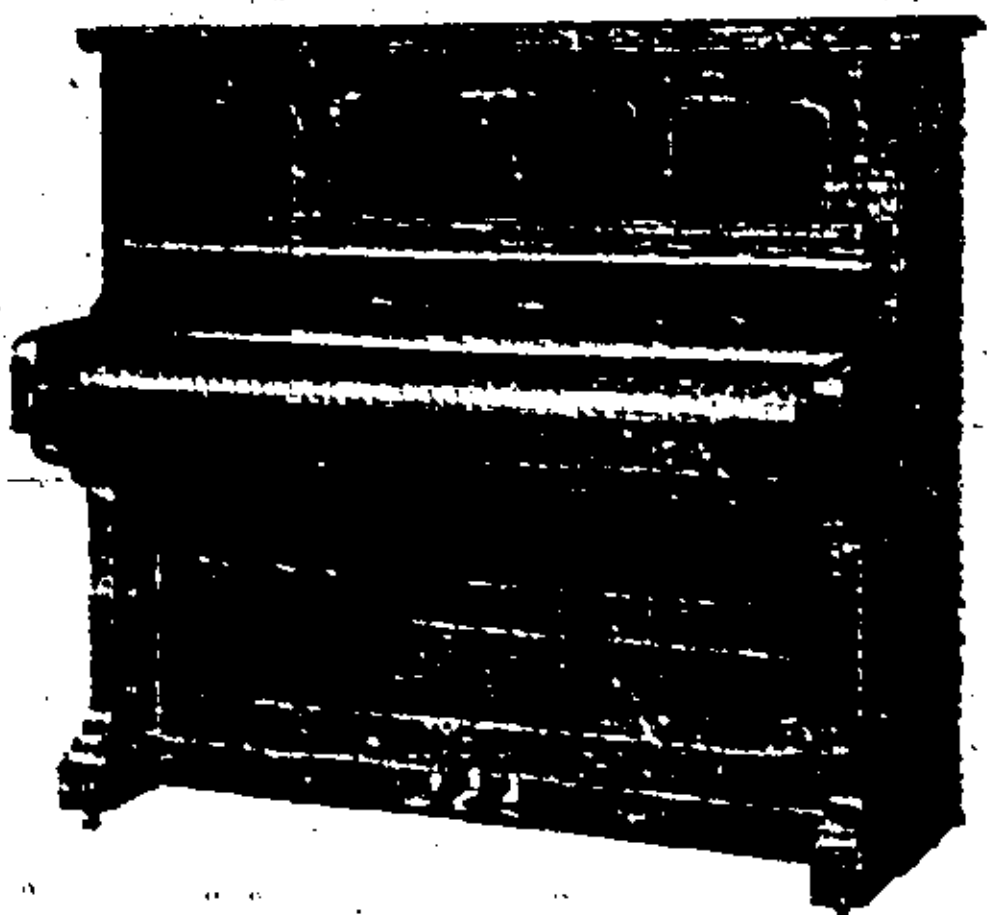
Any newspaper would give a column of its space to-day to know exactly what is happening to that Hindenburg statue in Berlin. We are told that "the flowers wither" around its deserted base, and that extreme malcontents have been known to spit upon it; and it seems highly probable that any nails that were once driven into it have long been withdrawn—for patriotic or other reasons. Perhaps the best evidence Berlin could give of a real "change of heart" would be to offer the wooden Hindenburg as a bonfire to the Moloch of her late worship. (Ex.)

HOW KITCHENER DIED.

Mr. Henry W. Napp, a commissioner of the Salvation Army in Russia, at present in New York, in the course of a speech, declared that the ex-Czarina had a private telegram wire from the Winter Palace at Petrograd to Potsdam, and told the Kaiser all the allied plans. When she learned that Earl Kitchener contemplated a visit to Russia, she gave the German Government the fullest details, which resulted in the sinking of the vessel and his death.

NOTICES.

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HOMES OVERSEAS.

NEW OUTLOOK OF MUNITION LASSES.

Mary Binstead writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—

But what will become of all these girls? Are they troubled about their future?

My friend smiled. She comes from what was four years ago a sleepy country town. To-day it is a vast munition area. But the army of girls employed will not be needed much longer.

"I think most of the girls are quite reconciled to the munition works closing down," she said.

"You see, so many of them intend to go overseas. Some of them as wives of our Colonial soldiers, many of them in search of work and homes."

"And adventure," I murmured beneath my breath.

Well, and why shouldn't they go abroad in search of all these? I like to think of these search parties of British lasses who have toiled to save the Empire, faring forth into the furthest corners of that Empire, potential home makers for the men who at the Motherland's call raced across the world to help in the great work of our salvation. We must not grudge our best and brightest girls to those far-distant lands which yet are as truly England as our own dearly loved island.

The girls don't worry. They are preparing to emigrate in the spirit one would expect of British women, full of cheerful anticipation and the spirit of adventure. Small fads of their not making good in these new worlds. There will be difficulties to be faced

abroad, as there have been difficulties at home, especially in the case of those women who are not leaving England as soldiers' brides, whose futures are as yet undiscovered; but as the girls themselves would say, "Difficulties were made to be overcome."

Courage is natural to the young, thrilling with the sense of adventure. But there must be many, no longer young, who are contemplating the fitting of the nestlings from home and homeland with misgiving and heart-ache. Parents are rarely imbued with much of the spirit of adventure, especially where their daughters are concerned, and in any case they have seen enough of adventure during the past four years to last them for the rest of their lives.

They wonder who will "mother" these daughters in new and untried lands; how shall the greatest of all influence, home influence, reach across the waste of waters? They know the danger which beset healthy and high-spirited young women placed in fresh surroundings very far away.

And then they remember the boys who discovered "home" on the battlefields wherever there was to be found a Y.M.C.A. hut. If only these parents could count on some similar support for these their children, setting forth so gaily in search of new and wonderful worlds, what a burden would be lifted from them!

Churches and chapels should surely set to work at once to emulate the Y.M.C.A. in provision on social organisations, broad-minded, yet permeated with the true religious spirit, which will bring "home" to these girls of ours in distant lands just as surely as the mails will bring home to the boys in the trenches.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1919.

THE VALUE OF OUR UNIVERSITY.

The speech delivered by Dr. Lim Boon Keng at the Congregation of the University of Hongkong on Wednesday was an utterance worthy of the occasion and deserving of notice by all Chinese who have the true interests of their country at heart. It was packed full of wisdom, it teemed with common-sense and whilst it was based on high ideals it was at the same time decidedly practical in character. Dr. Lim is a man who has learnt to appreciate to the full the value of British ideals, and in another Colony he has done much for the spread of the great principles on which the greatness of the British Empire rests. That is one of the reasons why he so richly deserves the high honour which the Hongkong University has conferred upon him. But while he has well served the British Empire, of which he is a true and loyal subject, he has never forgotten the race to which he belongs, and it is these two circumstances combined which invest his remarks on British educational responsibilities in the East with all the greater value.

We have always held the view that no wiser step was ever taken in this Colony than when it was resolved to bring into being a University here. As a centre of learning and of the inculcation of great ideals and traditions, and as, situate at the very door of China, great opportunities, and we know that its influence must continue to grow as the years roll on. Dr. Lim likened the University to a great lighthouse, a simile which is decidedly apt. But the value of a lighthouse lies in the power of its light-shedding capacity, and Dr. Lim was right when he urged that this British lighthouse in the Orient should never be denied the means of illumination. It is, he argued, the duty of the British Empire and the British Colonies to see that the lighthouse is brightly lighted. We are afraid that in the past the Hongkong University has not been able to accomplish all that it might have done; it has been left rather more than it should have been to struggle for itself. Funds, we are told, are needed. The need should only be expressed to be met, for this institution is doing the best kind of Imperial work—the spreading of light and learning and high ideals in a region where they are badly needed. We can only hope, therefore, that the future liberality of both the Imperial and Colonial Governments will be commensurate with the great opportunities which this University still has before it.

In his appeal to the graduates of the University, much as they might love British ideals, not to forget that they were Chinese, Dr. Lim struck a fine note. In this regard, the graduates of Hongkong University have a privilege which many Western-educated compatriots have been denied. They have had brought to their very door a British University training; there is no need for them to go abroad to study, and as has so often happened, to become denationalised in the process. A recognition of that point was a big factor in the establishment of a University here. The British have done their part by providing the means of modern education; it is for the students to see to it that they do not become national hybrids. Dr. Lim set them the right ideal when he argued that they should strive to remember their nationality, conserve the best in Chinese traditions, and combine that best with those British ideals which have made our Empire great. Young men who thus order their lives will in the future be a great asset to China, as Dr. Lim says, they can be both Chinese and British. The people of the Chinese Republic are now suffering. Into Chinese China they can carry British conceptions interwoven with the best of old China's ideals. There is need for such missionaries of light to-day, room for Chinese nationalism of the best type. The University of Hongkong has its greatest justification in producing young men of such a type. We believe it is succeeding, and will succeed even more as time goes on.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE PRESS AND THE WAR.

At the risk of a possible retort from the unkind, we should like to pen a few comments on the striking facts mentioned by Sir Auckland Geddes regarding the part which the Press has played in the war so far as the provision of men for the armies is concerned. Of ten thousand men and boys employed in London newspaper offices, no fewer than five thousand joined the Army, and Sir Auckland says that when the armistice was signed there were not thirty men fit for general service in all the London newspaper offices. This record places the Press at the head of every trade group in the matter of recruiting. We emphasise these points because the Press is often taunted with the cheap joke that newspaper men are at their best when telling other people what to do. But newspapers have performed a great work during the past four years. In the way of propaganda and in keeping up the nation's morale, even in the darkest days, their influence has been beyond dispute. Coincident with that, they have provided their full share of fighters—a fact which is now officially appreciated, even though the treatment of the Press by the authorities during the war has not been quite what it might have been.

TO SAVE POLAND.

The menace of Bolshevism is daily becoming greater, and no time must be lost in taking steps to combat the evil which threatens to destroy some of the greatest countries in Europe. We have seen how Bolshevist energies have been rewarded in Russia, which has become a country of utter misery and unbridled crime. But the wreckers are not content with the destruction of their own land; they must needs extend their infamous propaganda to other countries. Huge Bolshevist armies are even now advancing on Poland, a country which is just beginning to know what freedom means, and whose future a few weeks ago seemed full of promise. If the Bolshevists once gain a footing in Poland, its ruin is only a matter of days. As things stand at present, the Poles are hopelessly unable to stem the invasion. Their few troops are badly equipped and cannot hope to resist the well-armed hordes of the Bolshevists. What is the use of Peace Conferences if this terrible menace to all order and civilisation is allowed to carry on unhampered its infamous campaign? There cannot be peace in Europe while Bolshevism flourishes, and it is the urgent duty of the Allies to take steps at once to ensure its absolute destruction. Troops must be sent immediately to help the Poles, and to preserve their country from the fate that has overtaken Russia. Bolshevism has done enough harm; it must not be allowed to do more.

ESTHONIA.

It is cheerful to notice that the Bolshevist campaign in the north of Russia has recently received a great set back by the Estonians and the Finns, who have captured two villages and taken many prisoners including the enemy commander. Esthonia is a country about which the ordinary man knows very little. It is the most northerly of the Baltic provinces of Russia, with an area of 7,800 square miles, and population of about half a million. A large part of the surface is covered with forests, moors, and small lakes. Rivers are numerous but mostly small and sluggish, but the most noticeable feature is the huge erratic boulders of granite which are found everywhere throughout the country. The chief town is Reval, on the Gulf of Finland, a fairly flourishing seaport. The population consists of two divisions the Esths and the Esthlanders, the latter of which are a mixed race, the German element strongly preponderating. Esthonia has had a chequered career. During the 13th century it was principally under the sway of Denmark, but in 1346 it was handed over to the Teutonic Knights. In 1561 it came under the rule of Sweden and in 1721, Russia became its ruler.

AN ELECTRICAL COMBINE.
Dick, Kerr and Co., the big electrical plant manufacturers, have entered into a provisional agreement for amalgamation with the Coventry Ordnance Works, Ltd. (capital £1,400,000) owned by John Brown and Co., Messrs. Laird and Co., and the Glasgow Shipbuilding Co.

DAY BY DAY.

POLITENESS HAS WELL BEEN DEFINED AS BENVOLENCE IN SMALL THINGS.

To-morrow is the 7th anniversary of Capt. Scott's arrival at the South Pole.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3.7-183.

There were no cases of communicable disease notified yesterday.

Eleven dollars in two minutes from stall-keepers. That is what our local Rothschilds cannot do. It was accomplished by Mr. J. R. Wood to-day.

There has been a decline recently in the wood market. Two Chinese who had chopped off in all 110 catfish of wood (seer) on Kennedy Road were fined by Mr. Wood \$3 each.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak will preside at a lecture on "Wireless Telegraphy" by Professor Warren at the Helena May Institute on Monday, the 20th inst., at 5.30 p.m.

We learn the s.s. Empress of Russia left London at the beginning of this month and will make a direct run to Hongkong and is expected to arrive here about the 31st.

If all guilty persons confessed their guilt to the trying Magistrate, the work of the Magistracy would be expedited. Twenty-seven shopkeepers in Upper Lascar Road, who were summoned for obstructing the road by displaying their wares there, were fined \$5 each for admitting the crime.

Two Calcutta Ditchers—not Babus Bepin Chandra Pal and Hari Krishna Gupta—but two placid-looking Chinese called round this morning to see how Mr. J. R. Wood administered British justice. They were given standing room in the prisoner's dock, and did not feel surprised when they were fined \$150 each for importing 21 and 24 toels of raw opium.

"I did not actually sell the rice to the woman, who is my regular customer. I just gave her some rice cumshaw." This is what a miserable-looking Chinese who appeared to be at least 46 years old said at the Police Court to-day. A constable told Mr. J. R. Wood that the man told him that the woman who was given the rice was his elder sister, but the woman appeared to be 30 years. (Laughter). Fined \$3 for spinning this yarn.

The many friends in Hongkong of Mr. S. H. Wright, formerly of the Telegraph staff, will be interested to know that news from Home shows that he has been advanced to the rank of Captain and in November was in command of the 14th Chinese Labour Corps, having under him four subalterns, twenty N.C.O.'s and a large body of Chinese workers. At the time this news was sent off he was in a rather desolate spot, not then recovered from the effects of German shell-fire, but he was in good health and spirits. The writer of the letter says Captain Wright has been doing splendid work with the Corps.

The Telegraph is the only paper in the Colony which runs a special feature every day. In Monday's issue you will always find "Current Coin" (being chatter on commercial activities); in Tuesday's, "An Islander's Diary" (comment on local happenings); in Wednesday's, "Modern Modes" (illustrated fashion article specially written by "Sacha"); in Thursday's, "Musical Jottings" (by "Ehhar, meek"); in Friday's, "Robber's Letters" (wise and witty reflections on local types); and in Saturday's the popular "Pictorial Supplement" in which local and other scenes are illustrated. A "Not-out" column of these scenes appearing on the days named.

ROBBIE'S LETTERS.

TO HIS NEPHEW IN AN ENGLISH HOSPITAL.

Dear Alick,
Hongkong, 15th Jan. 1919.
.....as I was saying, it was the busy week-end we had. That's the worst o' Hongkong: it's either in the middle or the moon. Either we're bored to death for months on end or we've so many engagements on hand that we spend our spare time at the telephone telling lies to our best friends as to why we canna go round and play bridge o' a night. As I promised, I sent you the paper w' the account of the big meeting at the City Hall about the Unofficial Majority, so I needna go into that here. Give me a linty newspaper any time before a pen, even if it is a fountain one, and guaranteed not to make a mess of your white waistcoat or your fingers.....

Well Pollock was in good fettle—I don't think I ever saw him better—and his speech was certainly the best I ever heard him make. It's a great gift, public speaking, and the man that can do it is to be greatly envied. Most of the speechifying that I've done in my time has been in private to an audience of one, and the worst of that kind of audience is that it sometimes talks back, thereby robbing you of much of your dignity, no to speak of prestige. As I was going to say, I don't like to see a man standing before an audience like a horse sucking wind—it's very unsettling to his hearers, forbye being sore on the jaws. McGuigan in his mildly Bolshevist way wasna too bad and tickled his hearers immensely. Even when he was railing at class distinction in this Colony I noticed that the heartiest to laugh and clap their hands were for the most part those who generally catch the five o'clock car going topside at night. I always think there's hope for the man that can see the funny side of an argument. I've got no time myself for the man that's got no sense of humour, he's wicked. I'd sooner trust a West River pirate than a man w' no humour—that I would. A mutual sense of humour is more binding than a mutual ideal. People that have had a real laugh at each other can never be real enemies. A monument at the Hague is awaiting the statesman who can make the nations laugh. Such would be more effective than a League of Nations.

But as I was going to say, the psychology of a meeting is a very tricky thing. There were folks at yon meeting that thought when McGuigan's amendment was made that it was all over bar the shooting, whereas it was all the other way about and I think rightly too, for much as we desire to see less of the red tape dressing on the body politic, on serious consideration we're not educated up to the point when we can hope to manage our own affairs successfully without the customary grovelling of those who represent us.....

The best speaker, in my opinion was Alabaster. His speech it was, that short-circuited McGuigan's amendment and put the fear of death on the meeting on the score of law and order. There was no mental mistiness nor yet bad English about his effort. On the contrary, at the right moment, w' much fingering of his white waistcoat and a quiet level voice he swung the meeting round where it was intended it should go.....

.....but mind ye, much as I've often spoken about a Municipal Council and the like, I'm not so sure but that it was irritation at the Official Majority, more than a real desire for reform, that was the cause of the trouble. As Carlyle said, the best of all reformers is that which each citizen pines in his own breast and because we're all naturally conservative, it is pretty sure to meet with strenuous opposition. The reform of ourselves is no doubt a heroic measure to do be overlooked, but in the face of the accusations of uncharitableness

our poor Official Majority can bat in the meantime stand abashed and feebly demur to the language in which the charges have been conveyed. It's their turn to play now o'way and we can but await their pleasure.

.....and so, as I say, we went to the Smoking Concert the following night. There was a good turn out; a fine body of men, mind I'm telling ye. Man, I saw folks there that night that I havena come across for months. There they were sitting in the middle of the hall, strong and hearty, laughing fit to kill themselves and shifting the lubricant as if it were the chief end of man. If Dr. Black could have tested some of you chaps w' a hydrometer at the time, there would have been fewer Medical Inspections at Alexandra Buildings and more drills put in during the next few months, you believe me.....

Of course MacPherson was on hand like a sore thumb as usual, and I noticed that as the night wore on, the more patriotic he got, till at the wind-up he swore w' moisture in his eyes and the topmost buttons of his tunic unfastened that he'd never leave the old Corps—no, even if they had to carry him to drill. On the way home I saw that I was likely to get an encore of the same sort of stuff, so I reminded him about the sore feet he had through marching in from Low and the language he used one night after drill, when he was ticked off by Higby for marching straight on w' his eyes strictly "front" while the rest had wheeled to the right. On that historic occasion Mac only came to earth again after hearing his name bawled out followed by the request "Say you!" when you get there, send us a picture postcard.....

But as I was saying, Mac took no notice of that sort of talk—his skin has gotten a bit thicker after four years of mild Prussianism—and the burden of his song was that he owed something to the old Corps, which is undoubtedly true if he hasn't paid for all the ammunition he's wasted since War broke out, no to speak of his employer's time. Did it ever strike ye, Alick, that, in these days of reconstruction, time is the most valuable raw material we have; there's no trifling on it, mind ye, but all the same it's a thing that's most easily and most often wasted. Apart from the fact that we're sick and tired of soldier pigdin our business here is not to fight and no amount of asking us for the sake of our Maker is likely to influence us one little bit. If we'd been asked nicely two years ago instead of being conscripted it might have made all the difference in the world, but on the other hand it mightn't, for once the average man has gotten out of the Boy's Brigade stage he's no exactly itching to keep on doing things by numbers just to keep a few folks in Sam Browne belts.

MacPherson continued in session on this subject on the Saturday night at the Engineer Company's dinner. He said the whole affair was a great success and from the fact that he came home about three o'clock in the morning w' a cap about four sizes too small for him I'm inclined, for once in a while, to believe him. But Janet and I went to the Theatre and saw the "Vanity Fair" folks. They were very good and might have been better if there had been less smoking in the place. In view of the notices stuck all round I tremble to think of what a stranger might say of our eyesight in this Colony. Man, to see some of you folks on Saturday night you'd have thought that they had never left the Smoking Concert from the night before. I had my eye on one chap that was blowing away at something that looked like a cigar inside a three coloured lithographed label; from the smell I reckon that it only takes about two of you kind to kill the average European. It's in the pictures you chap should be, where he could be seen and not smelt. But really folks should have more sense; it doesn't give the artist's chance and it makes it very embarrassing for the Police, who may want to enjoy the show themselves.....

Yours truly,
ROBBIE MACWHIRTER.

HIS EXCELLENCY AS A NAVIGATOR.

AN ENJOYABLE TRIP YESTERDAY.

INSPECTION OF NEW FERRY SERVICE.

H. E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C. M. G.), besides being able to pilot the State ship through the Scylla and Charybdis of political currents, can also steer a ferry for many, many miles. We did not know that His Excellency was such an expert oarman, and it must be confessed that the knowledge had surprised many who had the pleasure to go down with him on board the Kau Lung Sze Yauk Kai Fong Ferry Company's launch "Pee Wan" yesterday on an inspection tour of the new ferry service between Hongkong, Yau-mat, Mongkok and Shamsui-pi. It is well that the party consisted of gentlemen with only one exception, for had it been the reverse the trip may have been enlivened with shrieks. When Mr. E. E. Hallifax got off at Yau-mat as he had urgent business to attend to, some one irreverently told His Excellency: "You have frightened Mr. Hallifax off." The ferry left the Jubilee Street Pier at 4 o'clock, and as soon as she turned aside facing Yau-mat, His Excellency was at the steering gear, and navigated the whole distance—from Jubilee Street wharf to Yau-mat, passing Mongkok and Shamsui-pi piers, going into Shamsawan Bay, nearing the Ice and Storage Company's premises at Lichikok, and steered back, passing the New Western Market pier and went off to the Eastern Street pier, where His Excellency landed.

The trip was an enjoyable one and nothing happened. Among those who travelled with the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C. M. G., were noticed the following: His Honour Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Lady de Saumarez, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Commander Beckwith, Mr. E. H. Sharp, O. B. E., Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Dr. F. M. G. O'Leary, Dr. R. M. Gibson, Messrs. James McDonald, S. W. To, Li Ping, Lo Chak Hung, Cheung Yue Hung, Wong Yue Fung, Kwok Kan, Chan Chu-yin, Chek Ying and Wong Lai-long, the last eight being directors of the Ferry Company.

During the journey the Company's fleet of ferries as they passed the launch on which the party were travelling saluted by three blasts of the siren. A sumptuous tea was served and the comforts of the guests were ably looked after by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley.

On nearing the Eastern Street pier the Chairman of the Company handed His Excellency one of the Company's flags as a memento of the occasion—with an aeroplane in yellow and green enclosed by red border on white ground. In making the presentation the Chairman thanked His Excellency for inspecting the ferry service and for steering the launch.

He not only thanked him on behalf of the Company but also of the population on the other side of Hongkong. Speaking on behalf of the Directors, the Chairman remarked that they did not want to make money out of the ferry. Their principal object was to help the people and attract more of them towards Kowloon and its suburbs. His Excellency expressed his thanks to the Directors for the kind invitation and wished them success in their undertaking.

After His Excellency had got down at the Eastern Street pier, some one was heard to remark "Now, we are safe."

The Ferry Company has been in existence for two years, but last November it increased its capital from \$30,000 to \$120,000. It lost nearly all its previous capital. Before the fleet consisted of five steam launches; now, it comprises 12, six of which are new. The service previously used to be between Kowloon Street to Mongkok and Shamsui-pi, but since this year Yau-mat has been included in the route. There are six piers, three on the Hongkong side (Jubilee Street, Western Market, and Eastern Street) and three on the other side at Yau-mat, Mongkok and Shamsui-pi. The Jubilee Street Pier is the most convenient, and a flag is hoisted there. The ferry is owned by the Company, and the Government has granted it a monopoly.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
EGYPT, &c.
FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA SINGAPORE,
PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong a out	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	23rd February	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	9th March	13th April	23rd "
NELLORE	26th March	30th April	10th May

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

DILWARA	—	due Bombay about	29 January
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FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE Etc.

NORE	19 Jan. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yama
DUNERA	28 Jan.	Shanghai only

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS & FURTHER INFORMATION apply to:—
P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. Parr,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1919. Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER

VIA
USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	20th February
EMPERESS OF ASIA	20th March
MONTEAGLE	5th April
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	17th April
EMPERESS OF ASIA	15th May
MONTEAGLE	10th June
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	12th June
EMPERESS OF ASIA	10th July
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	

For particulars regarding passage, fares, mail, cargo and restrictions of cargo, etc., apply to the Agents, Messrs. J. M. WALLACE, GENERAL MANAGERS, 42, HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APGAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
10,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,

via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

1st "ECUADOR" Jan. 29th

2nd "COLOMBIA" "

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special attention is given to the needs of the sick and the attendance on passengers is supervised by the Chief Medical Officer, who is also a fully qualified surgeon.

For further information, rates, itineraries, etc., apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDER BUILDING,
Telephone No. 144.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO.	*Sado Maru T. 12,560	THUR. 16th Jan. at 4 p.m.
HAMA	*Kawachi Maru T. 12,560	TUES. 21st Jan. at 11 a.m.
	*Kitano Maru T. 12,560	FRI. 17th Jan. at 4 p.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO.	*Tango Maru T. 12,560	SAT. 22nd Feb. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	Akita M. T. 8,750	SUNDAY, 19th Jan.
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LONDON or Liverpool via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.	*Tamba Maru T. 12,510	FRI. 24th Jan. at 11 a.m.
	*Mishima M. T. 12,510	FRI. 7th Feb. at 11 a.m.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney.	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	MON. 3rd Feb. at 11 a.m.
	*Kamakura M. T. 12,410	WED. 19th Feb. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal.	Taino Maru T. 7,000	FRIDAY, 24th Jan.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo.	Shiachiki M. T. 7,000	FRIDAY, 24th Jan.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.	Kelfuku M. T.	SATURDAY, 25th Jan.

For date of sailing, apply at the Company's Office.

Telephone Nos. 293 & 293.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	13,000	27th Jan.
YOKO MARU	12,000	8th Feb.
KOREA MARU	12,000	16th Feb. from KOBE.
SHINTO MARU	12,000	5th March.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	13,500	13th March.
KIPPO MARU	12,000	7th May.
KITO MARU	12,000	12th July.

Ships are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, etc., apply to
T. DAIGO, Manager,
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Monthly Service between
NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.Y.
General Managers,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"
February 6th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1834.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailing ships are requested to approach the undersigned.

Shipment proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents,
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING NEWS.

FRENCH MERCHANT MARINE.

The French Chamber of Deputies recently discussed the Bill ratifying the decree regarding the requisitioning of merchant ships. M. Bouisson, Commissioner for Transport, explained the Government's programme, asking for credits of two thousand million francs for construction over a period of five years of three million tons of shipping fitted with refrigerating installations. M. Tardieu, French High Commissioner at Washington, referring to the measures of the United States Government in order to increase transport facilities, recalled the efforts made by the United States with the merchant fleet at her disposal. All her energies, he said, were strained for war. Later on other nations will not have preference over France. One hundred thousand tons of shipping have been promised to us. Replying to the criticism that he had failed to obtain a signed agreement with the United States, M. Tardieu said there was no need for a signed agreement to obtain her financial assistance. Hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping and an army of two million men were obtained. These valuable results did not follow a policy of quibbling, red tape, and suspicion. M. Tardieu, in conclusion, paid a glowing tribute to the assistance of the United States. M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce, thanked M. Tardieu and M. Bouisson for their work, and warmly praised the British Government for its support of France, expressing the gratitude of France for the agreement by which Great Britain allotted 750,000 tons of shipping to France. We prefer, M. Clementel concluded, a policy of confidence, mutual esteem, and friendly conversation to one of insistent demands.

JAPAN AND MEXICO.

Some idea of the competitive methods of Japanese shipping companies seeking trade in foreign waters may be gained from the following translation from *El Universal*, a daily of Mexico City, submitted to Washington in October by the American Consulate-General there:—"The Mexican Department of Communications and Public Works has approved a contract with Mr. Toshio Onodera, representative of a large Japanese navigation company, to establish a line of steamers on the Pacific coast. The conditions agreed to in this contract are considered very advantageous to the Mexican Government, as the new company binds itself to take into service students, pilots, and engineer appointed by the Government, and to make a discount of 75 per cent. on passenger rates to all Mexican immigrants. The company will also carry free of charge all correspondence and certain class of freight. In compensation the company will receive for a period of five years a subvention proportioned to the tonnage transported during that period, but its obligations to the Government shall be maintained for a period of 10 years. Eight steamers, which will fly the Mexican flag, will be put into service, four being used in through trade and four coastwise. The time fixed for establishing the new line will be eight months from the date this contract is signed."

ELECTRICAL WELDING IN CONCRETE SHIPS.

Electric welding has recently been introduced in British concrete shipyards with satisfactory results for connecting various members of the reinforcement as an alternative to the use of wire ties. The welds are very quickly made, and hold the bars so firmly in their final positions that the blocks, wedges, and distant pieces otherwise necessary can be entirely eliminated. Oxy-acetylene welding is also under consideration for the same purpose.

CHEFOO HARBOUR BUOY MOVED.

Notice is given that the black buoy (Contractor's No. 1), gas-lighted, marking the eastern side of the northern entrance to the Inner Harbour (under construction), Chefoo Harbour, has been moved. From the new position of the buoy, Tower Hill Light-house bears S. 2 1/2° W., magnetic, distant 3,690 feet. This movement of the buoy places it close to the northward of the northern end of the Breakwater (under construction). The characteristics of the buoy remain unchanged.

U. S. CONSTRUCTION.

By July 1, 1919, a total of 729 merchant ships will be under the operation of the United States Government, and 1,500 other merchant craft will be added during the fiscal year of 1920.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Linan	19th Jan. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Teian	20th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Singan	21st Jan. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	23rd Jan. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	25th Jan. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Jan. 17, 1919

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

Regular Fastnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected at or about	Will leave at or about	To
Tjilatjap	Java	In port	26th Jan.	Batavia
Nias	Macassar	28th Jan.		
Tjipanas	Java	14th Feb.	22nd Feb.	

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.,
Telephone No. 1574. York Building. [15]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first class passengers, Electric Light and fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.
Haihong... J. W. Evans ... TUES. 21st Jan. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Laprak & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailing from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
CHEFOO	Chipahing	Sat., 18th Jan. at 4 p.m.
KOBE	Fassang	Mon., 20th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Tues., 21st Jan. at 4 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Vitim	Tues., 21st Jan. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Van Waerwijck	Thurs., 23rd Jan. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 24th Jan. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is completely disorganized owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the "CHANDAR" and "VITAM" sailing at 10 days intervals. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The "VAN WAERWIJCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

MANILA LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, Swatow, Chefoo, and Amoy. Steamers on this line have a limited number of passenger accommodations, and through tickets can be obtained for Swatow, Chefoo, Amoy, and Manila via Shanghai.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

SINGAPORE LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Swatow by a steamer, leaving on 1st, 15th, and 29th of each month.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Koda, Swatow, Amoy, and Landed Data.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wailu and Otsu.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination, passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

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ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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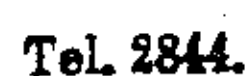
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No. 1, Queen's Building.



TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

Telephone 300 P. N. HULME, Manager.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1919.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

NOTICE



COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA OCHI MUTABE KISHIDAKE
YOSHINGTARI MOJO NAMAZUTA SATO
KANADA SHINMEI KAMITAMADA BIRA
AND GYUBARI COAL MINES,
Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.
BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI KARATSU

WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE,
OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODAT
MURORAN, OTAKE, YLADIVO
TOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIRE
TSINANU, HANKOW, SHANGHA
TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON
HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPO
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YOR

Cable Address:—
Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"
Canton, Haiphong:—
"IWASAKI"

Codes:—AL, A.B.C, 5TH ED.
Western Union and Bentley
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO. LTD. OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. SAYEKI, Manager
No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	ENTRANCE DEPTH	WATER OVER SLIP AT LOWEST TIDE	DEPTH OF TIDE	SLIP OR WHARF
EDWILLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Keweenaw	700'	12' 6" (at low tide)	30'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Keweenaw	175'	30'	12' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Keweenaw	175'	30'	12' 6"	7' 6"	
Small No. 4 Dock, Keweenaw	100'	30'	12' 6"	7' 6"	
BALLOK-SHUT					
Compass Point Dock	200'	30'	30'	20'	
ALDENHURST					
Howarth Dock	175'	30'	30'	7' 6"	
Small Dock	100'	30'	30'	7' 6"	

...to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

**The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.**

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Kwongyuen, Kwongyuentung
from Kobe.
Sueichong, from Shanghai.
Chongwoo, Queen's Road
Central, from Kobe.
Bunkai, from Amoy.
Ujinamar, from Osaka.
Miss Iann Sykora, Hongkong
Hotel, from Tokio.
Clarke, American Consul, from
New York.
Yayuan, England Market Mid-
dle, from Shanghai.
Mr. Wongmingway, Compre-
hensive Emporium, from Shanghai.
B. Hara, Hongkong Hotel,
from Shanghai.

Yoyokhang Care Sweetee-
hong, from Amoy.
Tommyuhing, Fourteen Street,
from Shanghai.
Komai, Terminus Hotel, from
Kyoto.
Major Drysdale, American
Consul, from Penang.
Yukingwoo, Tanglee Company
Central, from Shanghai.

T. KUNG,
Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 17, 1919.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams
lying in the E. E. Telegraph
Office at Hongkong.

Andrea G. Davico, Honkong
Hotel, from Manila.

Boyle, from Durban.

Carlisle Schmitt, Honkong
Hotel, from Manchester.

Hammer, Jardine Matheson
from Manila.

Nathan, Honkong. Dauphiny,
Natal.

Venger, Astor House Hotel,
from Chauxdefonds.
Wattsevana, Hongkong Hotel,
from Colombo.
William Claire, Hongkong
Hotel, from Shanghai.

J. K. SIMSON,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1919.

TIDE TABLE

From 13th Jan. to 19th Jan.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

STRENGTH.
No. 987 Pte. J. H. Stewart, "D" Company, is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure. No. 987 Spr. F. J. Peralta, Eng. Coy., is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure. No. 926 Pte. E. A. Ram is permitted to resign under Section 7 (2) of the Military Service Ordinance, 1917, dated 15. 1. 19.

TRANSFERS.
No. 329 Pte. E. A. Beaumont and No. 396 Pte. P. Lima are transferred from "A" Company to the Engineer Company, dated 16. 1. 19. No. 693 Pte. R. J. Birbeck is transferred from "B" Company to the Engineer Coy., dated 16. 1. 19.

LEAVE.
Lieut. R. Sutherland, is granted one year's leave, from 20th January, 1919. Corpl. F. A. Perry, "A" Coy., is granted 8 months' leave, from 15.2.19. Pte. R. J. Wilton, "D" Coy., is granted 6 months' leave, from 1.3.19. Pte. J. H. Kemp, "B" Coy., is granted 10 months' leave, from 7.3.19. Pte. G. Blair, "A" Coy., is granted 2 months' leave, from 18.1.19. Pte. D. Jaffe, "B" Coy., is granted 6 months' extension of leave from 13.1.19.

ARTILLERY ORDERS.
Orders for Artillery Company by Major J. H. W. Armstrong, V. D., state:—
Parades at Belchers Battery:—
Monday, 20th January.—5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. Full drill.
Tuesday, 21st January.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.
Friday, 24th January.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

ENGINEER ORDERS.
Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell, state:—
Practice Shoot.—A practice shoot will be held at King's Park on Sunday, January 19th, at 9.30 a.m. All N.C.O.s and men who have had recent instruction in T.E.T. will attend and also such others as have been detailed. Dress.—Drill order. Ammunition will be provided on the range. As many Officers as possible are requested to attend. The following N. C. Os will attend as markers and instructors:—C. Q. M. S. Fitzgibbon, Sergt. Day, Sergt. Brewer, Corpl. Eldridge, Sergt. Everest, Sergt. Shanton and Sergt. Kynoch.

INFANTRY ORDERS.
Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan, state:—
Field day.—The Battalion will parade on Sunday, 26th January, for Battalion Field Firing and Quarterly Judging Distance test. The Mounted Section and Signalling Section will parade as Infantry. The Machine Gun Coy. will parade with two (2) guns. Time of parade—8.10 a.m. Place—Outside Kowloon Railway Station. Dress.—Field Service order with greatcoats. Helmets to be worn. Waterbottles filled. Food in haversacks. Ammunition—20 rounds per man and 500 rounds per gun will be issued at Fanling. Canteen will be available at Fanling. The train will leave Kowloon for Fanling at 8.25 a.m. and return from Fanling at 5.19 p.m. Reference Infantry Battalion Orders dated 10.1.19, Field Days will be held on 23rd February and 23rd March instead of on 9th and 16th February.

Parades.—All N.C.O.s and men who were attached to the Engineer Company (except those who have completed their Annual Course or T.E.T.) and Casuals (those who have not yet completed their T.E.T.) will parade on Thursday, 23rd January, at Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. for T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches and dummies. Officer in charge, Captain Kennett. The following N.C.O.s will attend:—Sergt. Edmunds, Sergt. Schepel, Sergt. Longmire and Sergt. Humphreys.
Friday, 21st January.—5.30 p.m. "A" and "B" Companies, Mounted Section (dismounted), and Signalling Section on Polo Ground, under Major Wakeman. The Company in Attack will be

THE CORONET.

AN UNUSUAL PICTURE.

Scots folks should see "The Daughter of MacGregor" now appearing at the Coronet Theatre. The location of the scenes—in Scotland and Florida—is arresting, by reason of its very simplicity at times, thus giving that variety so essential nowadays in the successful photo play. Scotland portrayed on the stage or the pictures is never quite successful, perhaps because of the necessary exaggeration which producers consider essential in order to run true to type. Nevertheless, in this Paramount feature those responsible for its production may truly be said to have succeeded fairly well in obtaining the correct atmosphere of the "Land of Brown Heath and Shaggy Wood", even if several of the situations in the play would have been more typical of a generation ago. Taking it by and large, however, those of us here who hail from North of the Tweed, might do worse than spend an hour at the Coronet: the scenery itself is unmistakable and will recall memories of bygone days.

practised. Dress, Drill order. Hongkong residents will parade outside the Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.
Monday, 20th January.—4.15 p.m. Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range for all N.C.O.s and men in No. 8 Platoon, M. Gun Coy., Mounted Section and Signalling Section who have completed their T.E.T. (or are exempted from passing them) and have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Platoon Commanders will see that every man who has to fire attends. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Bewick. Two N.C.O.s from No. 5 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

Wednesday, 22nd January.—4.15 p.m. Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range for N. C. Os and men as above in No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 Platoons. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Blason. Two N. C. Os from No. 2 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.
Friday, 24th January.—4.15 p.m. Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range for N. C. Os and men as above in No. 8 Platoon, M. Gun Coy., Mounted Section and Signalling Section. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Thomas. Two N. C. Os from No. 8 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

"B" COMPANY.
Sunday, 19th January.—7.30 a.m. No. 7 Platoon (N. C. Os and men who wish to fire at Quarry Bay) at Tai Koo Rifle Range Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.
Monday, 20th January.—5.10 p.m. At Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, men as detailed. Part 1, Table C.

Tuesday, 21st January.—5.10 p.m. At Kennedy Road, Nos. 3 and 4 Guns, men as detailed. Part 1, Table C.

Thursday, 23rd January.—5.10 p.m. At Kennedy Road as above.

Friday, 14th January.—5.10 p.m. At Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, as above.

RECRUITS.
Thursday, 23rd January.—5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units, except "D" Company, will parade at Headquarters and report to Sergt. Edmunds. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

"D" COMPANY.
Tuesday, 21st January.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Section at Headquarters. Musketty instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches and dummies.

Friday, 24th January.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections as above.

CADET ORDER.
Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard state:—
Parades.—Monday, 20th Jan.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters. Band practices at Headquarters.
Wednesday, 22nd Jan.—5.10 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Yau Ma Tei Football Ground. Band practices at Headquarters.

OUR MANILA LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Manila, January 10.
News of the death of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt was received in Manila this week with genuine sorrow by Americans and Filipinos alike. At a mass meeting attended by 300 leading Americans resolutions passed were to be sent to the Roosevelt family, eulogies were delivered by Governor Yeater, Judge Kincaid, Mr. M. L. Stewart, Miss Bessie Dyer and others, and arrangements were made for a memorial service which will be held Sunday afternoon, January 12, at the Episcopal Cathedral. Justice Johnson of the Supreme Court will deliver the oration and a large chorus choir will give a special programme of sacred music. The Philippine Legislature has passed a resolution of condolence on Mr. Roosevelt's death and the Cabinet has sent a cablegram to Mrs. Roosevelt expressing sympathy in her bereavement.

The Board of Marine Accidents has completed an investigation into the wreck of the steamer Quantic which was beaten to pieces on Christmas Day on the rocks off Tablas Island with the loss of 21 lives, to determine whether Captain Gisbert was in any way responsible for the disaster to the vessel. The Board's decision is expected within a few days. Extensive evidence was taken regarding the weather conditions to determine the truth of Captain Gisbert's claim that the typhoon descended so quickly upon them that he did not have time to change his course to avoid the storm. Logs of other steamers that were in or on the outskirts of the typhoon were received in evidence to secure exact data on the weather conditions.

In an effort to solve the salary tangle at the University of the Philippines, as a result of which the institution stood to lose a number of the American professors and instructors, the Board of Regents has voted to make the bonus system applicable this year, which amounts to a 15 to 25 per cent. increase in salaries. It has also recommended that the Legislature amend the Appropriation Law to allow the Regents to sign contracts with American professors in order to provide larger salaries than they would receive under the salary law passed by the Legislature.

A rice crisis is already beginning to be felt in the Philippines according to reports received by the Executive Bureau from Mindanao, where the price of rice per cavan has jumped from P4.55 to P6.50 and in some places to P8. The condition is due to the failure of the Philippine rice crop and the recent falling off in imported rice. The Government is feverishly urging the farmers to plant substitute crops, especially corn, in order to ensure a supply of foodstuffs.

Col. James F. Quinn, for 17 years in the Philippine Constabulary, has resigned to become manager of a Manila branch of the mail order house of Montgomery Ward and Company of Chicago, which is to be established shortly.

Two American Shipping Board steamers, the Caponka and the Kasote, have been leased to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for use in the inter-island trade without fixed routes. Certificates of operation have just been issued by the Public Utility Commissioner.

A storm of criticism has been aroused over the proposal of President Concepcion of the Philippine National Bank that the government organise a general merchantile business to compete with local business concerns with the purpose of reducing prices which are said to be abnormally high because of speculation. The bemp market situation is said to be especially aimed at for remedy. It is understood, however, that the suggestion has not met with approval in government and legislative circles. The business community of Manila welcomes the election of two conservative and highly respected business men to the Board of Directors of the Philippine National Bank, Mr. William H. Anderson and Mr. Milton E. Springer, both staunch Americans with long and successful business records in the Philippines.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; BA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks ss. \$740.
MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$425.
North China b. \$1175.
Union N. \$935 to \$940.
Yantai b. \$205.

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fire b. \$188.
H. K. Fire b. \$340.

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$89.
Steamboats n. \$911.
Indos (Prof.) b. \$30.
Indos (Def.) n. \$155.
Shells n. \$137/8.
Ferries b. \$34 to \$35.

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$100.
Malabons b. \$275.

MINING.

Kallans b. \$7.
Langkats n. \$204.
Raub n. \$25.
Trunohs n. \$47.
Urals n. \$39.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves a. \$112.
Kowloon Docks n. \$157.
Shai Docks n. \$135.
N. Engineering b. \$241.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$108.
H. K. Hotels n. \$90.
Land Invest. n. \$102.
H'phreys Est. b. \$770.
K'loon Lands n. \$33.
West Point n. \$72.

COTTON MILLS.

Bwos n. \$170.
Kung Yiks ss. ex. div. \$121.
Lan Keng Mows b. \$123.
Orientals b. \$58.
Shai Cottons n. \$150.
Yangtzeopos ss. \$84.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands b. \$9.90.
Borneos n. \$121.
China Light & P. n. \$6.
Providents b. \$24.
Dairy Farms b. \$251 to \$252.
H. K. Electric b. \$70.
Macao Electric b. \$231.
Ror's b. \$35.
Trams, Low Level n. \$7.80.
Trams, Peak, old b. \$7.
Trams, Peak, new b. \$7.75.
Laundries n. \$2.15 to \$2.18.
Steel Foundries n. \$12.
H. Waterboats ss. \$5.80.
Watsons n. \$21.
Wm. Powells b. \$21.
Wiseman's b. \$20.

Hongkong, January 17, 1919.

DAY BY DAY.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending January 4, amounted to 78,513 tons and the sales during the period, to 48,670 tons.

The annual distribution of prizes is to be held at St. Joseph's College on the 30th inst. at 4.30 p.m. H.E. the Officer Administering the Government will preside.

Lady golfers are reminded that the general meeting of the Ladies Section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will be held at the Helena May Institute on Saturday, January 18th, at 11 a.m. The time allowed for the play-off of the rounds for the Railway Cup is extended one week.

We published yesterday particulars regarding three Chinese, who were banished from Bangkok to Swatow and were found on board the s.s. Leanzu while the latter was nearing Hongkong. They were charged as being stowaways. The case was certainly one of peculiar interest inasmuch as according to British law, the banished criminals were freemen after they left the Siamese shores. The men said that they thought they could land wherever they desired, and their view was confirmed this morning by Mr. J. R. Wood. Said he to Inspector Gordon that as the men belonged to the Canton Delta district, although they were given their passage by the Siamese Government as far as Swatow, the share of responsibility rested with the Siamese Government. They were consigned to a wrong place and he asked Inspector Gordon to tell the G.S.P. that the banished criminals may have come to Hongkong by mistake and requested that they be sent back to their homes. The men were at the same time sent to the

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Tuesday 21st Jan. "WITHIN THE LAW"

Wed. 22nd Jan. "THE GLAD EYE"

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SHAM VINDICATORS OF GIRLS.

A NEW MONEY-MAKING SCHEME.

Various and labyrinthine are the methods of the Chinese thief. Three Chinese invested a little cash in a Hongkong Directory, and glancing through its pages took a fancy for the commodore

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of the Bank Line Company, plot of ground at 3.30 p.m. Mean-while Sergeant Murphy garri-soned himself near the sea-side and private detectives were placed on that other side.
The indicators of a girl's good name did not turn up until an hour after the scheduled time. The notes were handed to one of them by the commodore's son. The Police, who lay in hiding, noticed the exchange, and when they appeared on the scene immediately after, the men tried to run. One was seized by Sergeant Murphy as he ran towards the sea, and the other by a detective in Reclamation Street. The third was eventually arranged that the money should be paid to these marked notes of his person—the commodore's son called round at 11 o'clock at the Police Station yesterday in company with his father. Fifty dollars in banknotes were given to the boy, marked by Sergeant Murphy, and he was told to go, as arranged between him and the robbers, to a vacant aftermoon.

